

Biodiversity Values Database SearchTo browse the web map please click [HERE](#).GDA Easting (6 digits) GDA Northing (7digits) (this may take some time)[click here to print this report](#) (If experiencing print layout issues in internet explorer try hold down the shift key and reload the page. However the print layout functions much better in alternative browsers e.g. Firefox or Chrome.)

The coordinate falls within the following threatened species ranges

Common name	Scientific Name	range class	Habitat Description	Web Map
grey goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Core Range	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat. Significant habitat for the grey goshawk may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.). FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.	Web map
australian grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Australian Grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat.	Web map
tasmanian devil	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km ²). Significant habitat for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat	Web map
eastern quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Potential Range	The species is found in a variety of habitats including rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land.	Web map
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the eastern barred bandicoot is open vegetation types including woodlands and open forests with a grassy understorey, native and exotic grasslands, particularly in landscapes with a mosaic of agricultural land and remnant bushland. Significant habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot is dense tussock grass-sagg-sedge swards, piles of coarse woody debris and denser patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.	Web map
			Potential habitat for the giant freshwater crayfish is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools,	

giant freshwater crayfish	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	Potential Range	decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be native and predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates, but overlie coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams. See FPA's Fauna Technical Note 16 for guidance on how to identify categories of potential habitat suitability (high suitability habitat, moderate suitability habitat and low suitability habitat) of class 4 streams. The GFC Habitat Suitability Map may be used in the assessment of habitat suitability for all other stream classes, however on-ground assessment is recommended.	Web map
glossy grass skink	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Glossy Grass Skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgeland), and margins of such habitats.	Web map
Dwarf galaxias	<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is slow-flowing waters such as swamps, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present (although these will usually be connected to permanent water). Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation. Significant habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range.	Web map
	<i>Beddomeia minima</i>	Known Range	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. fallax</i> , <i>B. mesibovi</i> , <i>B. minima</i> , <i>B. tasmanica</i> , * <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. wilmotensis</i> , <i>P. pupiformis</i>) is generally restricted to smaller streams across larger catchments.	Web map
white-bellied sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the White-Bellied Sea-eagle species comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	Web map
green and golden frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features.	Web map
			Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the	

wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	Potential Range	top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6 for more information] Significant habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).	Web map
masked owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Core Range	Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥ 15 cm entrance diameter). In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is considered to be all areas with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI-type mature density class 'a', 'b', or 'c'). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may constitute potential habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any areas within the core range of native dry forest with trees over 100cm dbh with large hollows (≥ 15 cm entrance diameter). In terms of using mapping layers for an initial desktop assessment prior to an on-ground survey significant habitat may occur in all areas within the core range classified as dry forest (TASVEG dry Eucalypt forest and woodland) with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI-type mature density class 'a', 'b', or 'c'). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may constitute significant habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat.	Web map
spotted-tailed quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Core Range	Potential habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas. Significant habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species. Potential denning habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll includes 1) any forest remnant (>0.5 ha) in a cleared or plantation landscape that is structurally complex (high canopy, with dense understorey and ground vegetation cover), free from the risk of inundation, or 2) a rock outcrop, rock crevice, rock pile, burrow with a small entrance, hollow logs, large piles of coarse woody debris and caves. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.	Web map

N.V.A. threatened fauna records within 5 km

Common Name	Scientific Name	Easting	Northing	Distance (m)	Accuracy (m)	Observation Type	Observation State	NVA Observation ID
hydrobiid snail (scottsedale)	<i>Beddomeia minima</i>	545112	5445183	419	5000	Sighting	Present	853965
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	542646	5444510	2167	296	Sighting	Present	748330
tasmanian wedge-	<i>Aquila audax</i>	544457	5447382	2177	10	Nest	Present	1450193

tailed eagle	<i>subsp. fleayi</i>							
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	543475	5443350	2231	410	Sighting	Present	748331
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	541895	5445446	2808	295	Sighting	Present	740829
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	548412	5445083	3720	100	Sighting	Present	533351
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	548432	5445083	3740	100	Sighting	Present	1200720
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	542833	5448541	3809	5	Nest	Present	1259231
wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	542833	5448541	3809	5	Nest	Present	1288155
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	548512	5445183	3818	100	Sighting	Present	1200811
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	548612	5445083	3920	100	Sighting	Present	523775
giant freshwater crayfish	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	548084	5447414	4039	0	Sighting	Present	1084111
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	540810	5446755	4177	295	Sighting	Present	748312
masked owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	540612	5444183	4211	200	Sighting	Present	350948
masked owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	540612	5444183	4211	100	Sighting	Present	321159
masked owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	540612	5444183	4211	200	Sighting	Present	599672
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	547685	5448304	4298	3000	Sighting	Present	895514
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1454579
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1455309
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1454997
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1416441

tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1454858
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1258002
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1258004
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	548439	5443019	4343	30	Nest	Present	1258003
masked owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	540612	5446983	4447	200	Sighting	Present	599675
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	549212	5445943	4576	100	Sighting	Present	1200721
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	549212	5445983	4582	100	Sighting	Present	523776
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	549362	5446003	4734	100	Sighting	Present	1200722
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	549412	5445983	4780	100	Sighting	Present	533352
scottsdale burrowing crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>	549612	5446083	4993	100	Sighting	Present	533353